



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1877.

A colored man who was lately appointed postmaster of a village in Louisiana writes to General Butler that the people of that village cursed the Postmaster General for making the appointment. He also sends the General a miniature coffin with his name on the lid and a bullet hanging to a string, which, he says, were put up on his gate. The General will, no doubt, preserve both the letter and the coffin and parade them during the next session of Congress as proofs as strong as holy writ of the "latent disloyalty" of the South, but we doubt whether he will say a single word about the obnoxiousness of the postmaster General, by those who wanted the positions, for appointing Geo. Butler postal agent for the Black Hills, or for appointing the new postmasters of Richmond and Louisville, or for any other of his appointments. As regards the coffin affair, as long as such proofs are found to be effective in alarming those upon whom they are played, so long, but no longer, will they be indulged in, and small as is the business of playing them, like noticing anonymous letters, it is smaller, not in the negro, for nothing else could be expected of him, but in a man of Gen. Butler's sense to be paying any attention to them, especially when they are the case of the bullet holes in the hat of the Mississippi carpet-bagger, which were fired by the man who wore it, the "miniature coffin" by the man who hung it, a "string" may have been put on the colored postmaster's gate with his own hands. We, and we should suppose everybody else, by this time, think that the ghosts, coffins, and anonymous missives in the South have been so fully exposed and explained that they would long since have ceased to have any effect whatever upon reasonable creatures, and that they still have is not an evidence of the legitimacy of their effectiveness, but rather that those upon whom the effect is produced are like the Irishman who was begging somebody to tread on the tail of his coat in order that he might have cause for the use of his shillalah.

Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, in his oration at the annual commencement of the law department of the University of Maryland, yesterday, in referring to the federal system of government, took strong State rights ground, and attributed to the infraction of those rights many of the evils the country has suffered, but did not disparage of the republic provided the people were faithful to the institutions of their freedom, maintain the autonomy of the States, and steer wisely between centralism and the tendency of the States to deny needful authority to the federal government.

In his charge to the jury in the Ementon riot case yesterday Chief Justice Waite said when an unlawful combination is made to interfere with any of the rights of national citizenship secured to citizens of the United States by the National Constitution, then an offence is committed against the laws of the United States, and it is not only the right but the absolute duty of the National Government to interfere, and afford to its citizens that protection which every good government is bound to give.

INTERESTING VOLUME.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., Rector of Emanuel Church, Culpeper county, Va., has written and published in a handsome volume a history of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper county, Va., with notes of old churches and old families and illustrations of the manners and customs of the olden time.

Thirty years ago Mr. S. published the History of Bristol Parish, (Petersburg) of which he was at the time rector, and in 1849 a History of St. George's Parish, in Spotsylvania. It was his intention to have written a history of all the old parishes in Virginia, but he was prevented by ill health, and the material he had gathered was turned over to Bishop Meade, the result being the production of the almost invaluable work entitled the "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" of that venerated prelate. The author now returns to his first love, and has written the very interesting and valuable work before us. The book will be of more especial interest to Virginians, but in all parts of the country, where the descendants of the families whose genealogies are so accurately recorded, will be eagerly sought for. St. Mark's Parish has given birth to a large number of men distinguished in history. The sketch of Sir Alexander Spotswood, who became Governor of Virginia in 1710, will be read with general interest. He brought with him to Virginia the right of habeas corpus, guaranteed to every Englishman by magna charta, but hitherto denied to the colonies. He first suggested a chain of forts from the lakes to the Mississippi to check the encroachments of the French. It was he who conceived the idea of making tobacco notes a circulating medium in Virginia, and who organized and equipped the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe," who first passed the Blue Ridge, and then "blazed the way to the Valley of Virginia."

Gen. Robert E. Lee was by the maternal side a descendant of Gov. Spotswood. The genealogies of some of the old vestrymen and communicants of St. Mark's will be read with gratification and instruction. Among the families whose genealogies are given are the Barbers, Carters, Slaughters, and Winstons, Spotswoods, Pendletons, Strothers and many others, whose immediate descendants are still living. Besides family and church sketches, the book contains many incidental illustrations of civil and social institutions of a former day. Mr. Slaughter is one of the oldest and most respected of the Virginia clergy, a gentleman of rare culture and high literary attainments, and with all a genial, polished and Virginia gentleman, to which is added a true Christian purity, and we have in him the highest type of man. The fact that the first edition has been ordered in anticipation of publication, and that a new edition is contemplated, shows the interest felt in the work. Mr. Mercer Slaughter, of this city, will furnish the subscribers to the book in Alexandria with copies.

**Foreign News.**  
The Mayor of Birmingham gave a dinner yesterday to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and the members of the city corporation. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, made a long speech, the most significant points of which were in eulogy of the Radical party. He said there was much political lethargy. The proper definition of the term Radical, as used at the present time, was a man who was in earnest. Mr. Gladstone also warmly praised the efforts which Birmingham had made to solve the educational difficulty by the adoption of a purely secular system. Mr. Bright considered that last autumn's agitation on the Eastern question, and the fact that yesterday's meeting was the greatest meeting ever held within walls, showed that the Liberal party was in a healthy state.

The new French Government has determined to forbid political meetings of over twenty persons, will prosecute the President of the Paris Council for remarks insulting to the President, and is going and imprisoning editors at various points for defending the Commune and insulting President MacMahon. M. Gambetta says that the questions at issue must be referred to the judgment of the country, and that in the possible contingency of the resignation of MacMahon, M. Thiers is well fitted to take his place. The Count de Chambord has advised his friends in the Senate to vote in favor of dissolution.

The London Anglo-American Times states that a dinner to Gen. Grant has been arranged at the United Service Club, which is the representative of the British army and navy. This is only tendered to officers of the highest distinction. The other military clubs have followed the example of the United Service in inviting the General to become an honorary member. Among the political clubs the way has been led by the Reform.

The London Times in a leading article says: "Gladstone is now pre-eminently the Liberal leader, or let us say, with his opponents, the Radical leader. All that has the true and clear radical of Liberalism in the country; all that may be counted upon to endure and have weight in any future contest between the two great parties of the State, now attaches itself to his name."

M. Dubouvier, President of the Paris Municipal Council, was arrested last night charged with insulting President MacMahon. Thirty-eight new administrative appointments and thirteen dismissals are published in Paris.

The Liverpool market showed yesterday an improvement of 2d. to 3d. per cent on wheat. Corn was a scant 3d. better, and flour 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel higher.

The *Ly Nord* says a great fire has occurred in Tiflis. The whole of a principal street was destroyed, together with a large amount of property.

The London Globe says it is inferred that the statement that a number of American officers and engineers had arrived at St. Petersburg is untrue.

Letters from Khartoum confirm the report of a revolution in Darfur. Gordon Pasha was at Khartoum on May 3. It was expected he would proceed to the disturbed districts.

Six chimneys recently built for an extension of the Royal Gun factories at Woolwich were blown down by the gale yesterday.

The departure of the channel squadron has been indefinitely postponed. The cruise will be confined to the English coast.

A special dispatch from Paris to the London News says prosecutions are announced against four more republican newspapers.

The symptoms of the Queen of Holland's illness are assuming an alarming character. M. Hanson, leader of the Left in the Danish Parliament, is dead.

The early downfall of the new Greek ministry is not improbable.

#### News of the Day.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly last week Rev. Dr. Van Dyke said:—"I do not believe that any dying infidel, baptized or unbaptized, or Christian, is excluded from the kingdom of heaven; I believe they are all saved." The statement was applauded, and renewed great applause greeted his affirmation that this is the doctrine of the whole Presbyterian Church.

A fire in the town of Hull, Canada, yesterday, burned Eddy's stables and forty-three houses. The fire then extended to a row of warehouses, burned a large quantity of rails, tubs, 100,000 bundles of lumber, and 50,000 feet of red pine. The loss is about \$50,000, and the insurance small.

A New Orleans dispatch reports that ex-Governor Packard is dangerously ill with a congestive chill. His physicians forbid his receiving visitors, messages or letters.

The proposition to subscribe to the extension of the narrow gauge railroad from Fredericksburg to Wisconsin failed to receive a majority of the registered voters in Richmond county, was defeated in Lancaster, and was carried in King George by only one majority.

This morning the Pittsburg steel castings works were burned.

In the South Carolina House, yesterday, the bill to prevent intermarriage between the races was defeated.

The laborers on the New York docks, yesterday, refused to submit to the reduction of their wages and quit work. The reduction is from 15 to 13½ cents per hour.

The village of Oatda, Lake Superior, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It caught from the burning forest. Not a building escaped except the school house and church. Seven hundred people are rendered homeless.

Samuel Reller who resides near New Market, Va., was shot and killed accidentally by his own gun trap last Wednesday.

A son of Jacob Orebaugh was kicked by a horse and killed near Mt. Jackson, Va., last Wednesday.

Two burglars, while entering a house, at Blue Bell, Montgomery county, Pa., last night, were surprised by Mr. and Mrs. Roder. A struggle ensued, during which one of the thieves shot and instantly killed Mrs. Roder. The man are at large.

The steamship Main, which sails for Europe to-day, will take \$100,000 in gold coin.

**BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia in Danville, yesterday, the annual report of the State Missions showed that fifteen missionaries had been appointed to labor west of the Blue Ridge, fourteen in Piedmont and middle Virginia, and thirteen in the Tidewater section; that 2,878 persons had professed faith, 1,029 of whom had been baptized; that 15 Sunday Schools and 6 new churches had been organized, and that 5 churches had been completed, and 6 others are being built; that rapid progress of Baptist principles is being made in the Valley and the southwest portion of the State.

The receipts of the Board were \$9,273, and the expenditures \$8,073. It will require \$12,000 next year to sustain the stations now occupied.

Portsmouth was selected as the next place of meeting.

The association will adjourn to-day.

**The Eastern War.**  
Yesterday the Russians were cannonading Karadagh, and the Turks were replying. An important movement is being carried out by the Ottoman forces from Kars. The Russian left wing has made a fresh movement upon Karakilissa and Taprak Kaleh. A detachment of the Russian right is seriously threatening Old and New Nakhichevan. Mukhtar Pasha is falling back on Karabassan.

On the 27th inst. a council of war will be held, and on the 28th inst. orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Ibrahim and Turun Magureh. An important demonstration under Prince Charles will be made from Kalafov.

A few days ago the commanders of several army corps reported to the Grand Duke Nicholas that the crossing of the Danube was necessary in consequence of the sanitary condition of the army. The highlands of Bulgaria are much preferable to the Romanian swamps. The sick list of the army is very large. A heavy cannonade has been heard in Sulina. It is rumored that a Russian squadron has attempted to force an entrance into the Sulina mouth of the Danube in order to assist at the crossing of the troops.

The Russians are concentrating rapidly at Agblovits and Turnu. They are expected to commence movements almost immediately. The Danube is falling very quickly. Telegrams from several other points on the river agree that the Danube is falling.

It is stated that the Czar is willing to undertake the chief command, as the Emperor William did in the Franco-German war. The Danube will be crossed the day after the Czar's arrival on his banks, probably June 16th. Rumors of endeavors to bring about a pacific arrangement before an important battle has taken place deserve little credit. They are certainly propagated for the benefit of stock jobbers.

Gortschakoff has submitted a programme to his master which the latter has accepted. The complete neutrality of Serbia is one of the chief points.

The Russian ironclad *Petropavlovsk*, from Cartagena for Cherbourg, arrived at Vigo yesterday for coal and provisions.

[Note.—This vessel reported yesterday to be waiting in the Mediterranean for the Egyptian transports.]

The official Austrian Post of Vienna publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Russian ambassadors at London, Vienna and Berlin, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg, were greeted by Prince Gortschakoff, to the consul on the best means to accelerate the conclusion of peace, with the co-operation of the Powers.

The fortifications of Sofia, on which thousands of men have been working for months, are now complete and mounted with Krupp guns. They are considered very strong.

The Turkish gunboats stationed at Varna have just left for Sulina.

It is affirmed that Prince Milan will not go to meet the Czar, but Serbian interests will be represented by a former Minister of Serbia who is now in Roumania.

The combined army corps of the Drina are encamped for drilling near Obrenovatz.

A corps of observation is ready to march to the Timok frontier.

Letters from Sarajevo state that a great battle has been fought with the insurgents at Livno.

A Danubian dispatch says:—"The operations of the Turkish army appear at last to have commenced. The troops in Herzegovina are moving towards Kratav. At the same time two battalions from Podgoriza have occupied an entrenched position between Zeta and Sutiza, close to the frontier.

In Bosnia anarchy and suffering are on the increase. The bands of Despotovich are utterly inefficient, retreating continually before the Bashi Buzuks.

A correspondent at Paris says it is now well known what the real difficulties of the situation are. Russia can only escape the more threatening consequences of her undertaking by promptly and energetically limiting it. It is not Russia that day Serbia takes part in the war, or Roumania troops cross the Danube, Austria will remain on or both principles. Then the real Eastern question will commence. Certainly Russia is doing her utmost to keep Serbia back. The difficulty raised as to the command of the Roumanian troops is only another effort to prevent the Roumanian army from crossing the Danube. But Roumania has no longer much influence over the Serbians, whom she abandoned and humiliated. An early explosion is seen this. It is said if he joins the army it will be to arrest it, after the first victory to negotiate with the Sultan, and finish the war before it develops these threatened complications.

The spirit of the Russian people, the influence of the Slav committees and the enthusiasm of the army are feared. It is asked whether the Emperor's presence will suffice to counteract this three-fold element. Some people think the cessation of Batum might satisfy every one without alarming anybody, but the opinion is not very generally held in Russia. The arrival of the Emperor amid the army is awaited with anxiety. It is hoped he will act with promptitude, which will prevent the complication dreaded, and that as soon as he appears disposed to terminate the war Europe will be ready to second him. It is on this hypothesis that the situation in France is regrettable. In her present uncivilized condition she might be unable to exercise her influence in favor of peace. Count Shouvaloff will leave St. Petersburg on June 4, and will, it appears certain, be the bearer of a semi-official note to be first privately communicated to Lord Derby, and if it terms are accepted by him, to be sent in the form of a circular to the other Powers. It is thought the note will have as a basis the declaration made in the English Parliament, and contain assurances the Russia will not strike at an English interest, as defined in Mr. Cross' speech in Parliament. It is, however, said and I give the news under reserve, in spite of the excellent source from which it is derived, that Russia forethinks the case in which she might, in the very interest of a speedy conclusion of peace, be led to occupy temporarily even Constantinople, in order to oblige the Turks to acknowledge their defeat.

In the Greek Chambers yesterday Prime Minister Comandourous announced that the new Cabinet proposed to double the strength of the army, call in the reserves, and enlist volunteers. It will contract a fresh loan and impose new taxes for these purposes. The Government will also suppress revolutionary agitation in the border provinces.

Plans for the fortification of Constantinople are being prepared with all possible care and dispatch as if the Turkish Government had made up their minds for a siege. In view of the massing of such a large force of Russians in Roumania with the very evident object of marching on Adrianople if not on the capital, it has been decided to begin without delay the establishment of a defensive line west of Constantinople so as to completely cover the city from a land attack.

An engagement has taken place outside Kars between the Russian besieging forces and Turkish garrison. The action was very short and resulted in a decisive advantage for the Russians. The Turks lost the outlying trenchment on three sides of Kars with two guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Russian loss was thirty-six men killed and the Turks lost one hundred.

The reported capture of Ardahan by the Turks is believed in Constantinople to be correct. It was effected it is alleged by the former garrison who had taken the road to Batum, but unexpectedly turned back and taking the Russians unawares made a sudden dash on the town and succeeded in dislodging the Russians.

London, June 2.—The private soldiers are undoubtedly good and patient, but are exceptionally good with a few striking exceptions. The officers with a few striking exceptions are not equally good. The cavalry especially so and fairly armed. The cavalry especially so and fairly armed. The cavalry especially so and fairly armed.

Chloroform is greatly needed. Three-fourths of the officers are newly appointed and have had no previous training. The general fault of the army is a lack of organization and oriental sloveness. Some of the officers, however, are most able and hard working. At Varna the Austrian General Steiner works day and night. Only one English officer is in the army and he is merely a captain of cavalry.

Bucharest, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed the Ministerial bill for the issue of \$8,000,000 in Treasury notes secured upon State lands of double that value.

Constantinople, June 2.—More soldiers have been arrested and sent to their native places to prevent disturbances at the capital. Two thousand laborers have been employed to work upon the Stamboul fortifications.

Pasha reports from Sukum Kaleh under date of May 29, that four battalions of troops with some Circassians defeated the Russians posted between Sukum Kaleh and Kistai, capturing eight mounted guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Russians threw seven cannons into the river Kodra, and destroyed the bridge after them.

From Washington.  
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1877.  
As this was private day at the President's House there was no admittance to the auditorium to any but personal friends of the President. There was no crowd and no delegations.

During the past week thirty-one letters have been received here concerning appointments to Virginia positions.

The proposals for the supplementary contracts for carrying the mails in Virginia came in slowly, but the time for the reception of bids does not expire until the 9th inst. Some forty bids have been made.

The postal quarterly returns to the 1st of April from Virginia have just been estimated and tabulated, and they show an increase of \$8 per cent on the business last year.

**NATIONAL NOTES.**  
The following commissioners have been appointed to investigate the Philadelphia Custom House:—Charles Platt, Republican; Henry D. Welsh, Democrat; and Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department.

The War Department to-day issued special orders for the disposition of troops to protect the Texas frontier.

Gen. Logan has declined the appointment as collector of customs at Chicago.

Geo. Schneider, of Chicago, who was recently appointed Minister to Switzerland, has sent his resignation to the President.

**Moffett Bar Room Indicator.**  
Information has been received here by parties who claim that the application of the agents of Senator Moffett, the inventor of the liquor indicator adopted by the Legislature, has been refused by the Patent Office in Washington, on the ground that part of the machine had already been patented. It is also stated, upon what seems to be good authority, that one or more of the parts of this machine which are claimed to be patented have been purchased by the Liquor Dealers' Association of this State in order to prevent the law from being enforced, by bringing suits against the State for infringement upon their purchased rights and securing out an injunction to prevent the Auditor from putting the law in force.

A representative of the Richmond Whig inquires called upon Auditor Taylor and made inquiries into the matter. That gentleman, in answer to questions propounded by the reporter, stated that he had no information of the rejection of the application for the patent on this register, nor was he aware that any right to any portion of the apparatus had been acquired by the Liquor Dealers' Association or anybody else. Col. Taylor stated that Mr. Otis D'ane, the mechanic who had made the model of this indicator, and Senator Grimley, one of the warmest friends of the measure, had recently made a thorough investigation into the matter, and had come to the conclusion that some of the immaterial parts of the machinery were possibly covered by patents and used for other purposes. But that they claimed a patent on the whole as a combination and as applied to the country next look for the restoration of the South. They should carry no doubt weights either in their hearts or on their backs. The work of physical liberation, which is happily ended, is to be followed by a greater, a grander work—the work of moral emancipation. A sacredness of manhood, even more than a generous womanhood, points to this as the hope of the white man and the black man; the real restoration of the Union; the true solution of the problems of life and labor raised up by the mighty vicissitudes of the last fifteen years.

War or no war, we are all countrymen, fellow citizens; and it is no markish sentiment, or idle chaff which seeks to bring us nearer together. The day of the sectionalist is over; the day of the nationalist has come. It has come, and it will grow brighter and brighter, dotting the land, not with battle fields, but with school houses, in which our children, instructed better than ourselves, will learn to discern the shallow arts of the self-seeking demagogue, who would thrive by playing upon men's ignorance and passion. We have seen within the last few weeks how a little generosity in the fountains of our political existence has warmed the hearts of men and elevated the tone of public affairs. This tells us simply but truly that party, separating men committed to deadly strife. That which I plead for, which I have pleaded for all my life, is that we shall be guided in our public interests by the same fair minded and self respecting principles of conduct which good men bring to their private walks and ways.

Fellow soldiers of the Union, I cannot close without thanking you for the opportunity your generosity has given me to speak in this place, and on this given soil, for your country and my country, for your flag and my flag. The Union is indeed restored, when the hands that pulled that flag down come willingly, and with full hearts, to put it up again. I come with a full heart and steady hand to salute the flag that floats above me—my flag and your flag, the flag of the Union, the flag of the free heart's hope and home, the Star Spangled Banner of our fathers—the flag that, uplifted triumphantly over a few brave men, has never been obscured destined by God and nature to wait on its ample folds the eternal song of manhood, freedom to all the world, the emblem of the power on earth which is never to be taken down. I had it in my mind to say that it is for us, the living, to decide whether the hundreds of thousands who fell on both sides during the battle were blessed martyrs to an end shaped by a wisdom greater than ours, or whether they died in vain. I do not desire to admit the thought. They did not die in vain. The power, the divine power, which furrowed the land with battle fields,

**Letter from Prince William.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
BRENTSVILLE, VA., May 31.—News in this country is sluggish. The little ripple of excitement caused by the recent county elections has subsided into a perfect calm, and but for the few industrious farmers who have for the last few weeks been busily engaged in planting their corn crops, everything would seem to be at a standstill. The wheat crop in this section is the finest that we have had for many years, and should the Danube be closed for any length of time our people may hope to realize considerable money. The continuation of the war between Russia and Turkey will prove a blessing to the farming interest of this country, and as we have but little interest in the result, we are not if they fight until like the Kilkeny cats there is nothing left but their "narratives."

The gubernatorial contest will be warming up very shortly, and while our people feel kindly towards all of the aspirants, they prefer and will support the Hon. John W. Daniel.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday orders were issued authorizing the invasion of Mexico territory in pursuit of raiders from that country. Suppose England had authorized the invasion of the United States in pursuit of the raiders upon Canada from that country.

#### The White Flag vs. the Bloody Shirt.

Mr. Waterson and Geo. Pryor are about as fair representatives of the democratic, as Mr. Boutwell is of the radical party, and from the following extracts of their respective addresses on Decoration day as fair an estimate can be made of the feelings of the two parties as can well be obtained:

Mr. H. W. Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, said:

The war is over. It is for us to bury its passions with its dead; to bury them beneath a monument raised by the American people to American method, and the American system, in order that "the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." There is no one of us, were he the one clothed in the orange or the orange groves of the Mississippi Valley, who has not an interest for himself and for his children in the preservation of a perpetual of our republican system. It is a perpetual as well as a public interest; and, relating to the greatest of human affairs, it ought to be the sacred interest. The most obstinate of partisans, the most untravelling of provincials cannot efface or obscure, still less dispute, the story of heroism in letters of moderation in peace, which, written in letters of living light, will blaze forever upon our national tablets. The occasion that brings us here has this significance—it is illustrative; it tells us that we have come to understand that there could be no lasting peace nor real republicanism while any freeman's right was not admitted or any patriots' grave unhonored. The freedom of each and every State, of each and every citizen, is at length assured, and there remains to longer so much as a pretext why the glory of the past, marked by the graves of all who led in the battle, should not be the common property of the whole people. The old feudal idea of treason does not belong to our institutions or our epoch. Their influence in public affairs, as far as they have influenced public affairs, has been hostile to our national unity and peace. Our future is to be secured by genuine concessions, for ours was a war of mistakes, not of designs.

History teaches us that wars are more or less the subjects of misconception and misapprehension. It is rare, indeed, if ever, when all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other. In our case, and I take leave to speak for both sides, we have much to deplore—both to make us ashamed. Assuredly the world has never seen terms so liberal extended to soldiers beaten in civil broil, or known such assistance from sanguinary revenges during the progress of the strife. It is necessary to remind no one of the conduct of Grant and Sherman in the moment of their triumphs. The conflicts of this present hour cannot shut out from the hearts of grateful men the spectacle of that dismal day, when, rising above the passions of victory and the ruins of conquest, the chiefs of the armies of the North remembered not merely that they were soldiers and men of honor, but that they were Americans. It was our life who paid the honors of war to your Kearney. When the body of Morgan was borne to its last resting place soldiers of the Union, assembled by chance on the public square in Nashville, stood, soldier-like, uncovered as their fallen adversary passed. When McPherson fell a thrill of sorrow went along the whole Confederate line. I believe to-day that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is lamented in the South hardly less than in the North.

That which is wanting in us is less of self-love and more of love for our country; a deeper, sincerer devotion to the principles of civil liberty which are bound up in the system under which we live; a self-sacrificing spirit where the honor of the nation is at stake. To sectionalism and parryism we owe our undoing. We shall owe our restoration to Nationalism, and to Nationalism alone. The man who was a Confederate, and is a Nationalist, must feel as if he were treading the floor of Faneuil Hall that he is at home. In every part of the South the starry ensign of the Republic must be not only a symbol of protection, but the source and resource of popular enthusiasm. Above all, the cabin of the poor man, whatever his color, race or opinions, must be a free man's castle. In the North, constitutional traditions must revive; in the South, the old inspirations of the Union.

The South, more especially the young manhood of the South, yearns for national fellowship. It stretches out its arms to the North Government beseechingly; it entreates the North not to build upon a national spirit which shall in word or thought prohibit it or those who are to come after it. The present generation of Southern men is in no wise representative of the acts of the last. It has no antecedents except those which illustrated its sincerity and its valor on the battle field, its fidelity to its beliefs, its fidelity to its leaders, its fidelity to itself. These are but so many hostages to the nation at large. Instead of stigmatizing it, the victor in the fight should throw over the South the flag of the republic, should place in front of it the emblematic eagles of the State, should fold it round from the dark and the light with the banner of maternity, tenderness of its spirit, and the country next look for the restoration of the South. They should carry no doubt weights either in their hearts or on their backs. The work of physical liberation, which is happily ended, is to be followed by a greater, a grander work—the work of moral emancipation. A sacredness of manhood, even more than a generous womanhood, points to this as the hope of the white man and the black man; the real restoration of the Union; the true solution of the problems of life and labor raised up by the mighty vicissitudes of the last fifteen years.

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Mr. Waterson and Geo. Pryor are about as fair representatives of the democratic, as Mr. Boutwell is of the radical party, and from the following extracts of their respective addresses on Decoration day as fair an estimate can be made of the feelings of the two parties as can well be obtained:

Mr. H. W. Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, said:

The war is over. It is for us to bury its passions with its dead; to bury them beneath a monument raised by the American people to American method, and the American system, in order that "the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." There is no one of us, were he the one clothed in the orange or the orange groves of the Mississippi Valley, who has not an interest for himself and for his children in the preservation of a perpetual of our republican system. It is a perpetual as well as a public interest; and, relating to the greatest of human affairs, it ought to be the sacred interest. The most obstinate of partisans, the most untravelling of provincials cannot efface or obscure, still less dispute, the story of heroism in letters of moderation in peace, which, written in letters of living light, will blaze forever upon our national tablets. The occasion that brings us here has this significance—it is illustrative; it tells us that we have come to understand that there could be no lasting peace nor real republicanism while any freeman's right was not admitted or any patriots' grave unhonored. The freedom of each and every State, of each and every citizen, is at length assured, and there remains to longer so much as a pretext why the glory of the past, marked by the graves of all who led in the battle, should not be the common property of the whole people. The old feudal idea of treason does not belong to our institutions or our epoch. Their influence in public affairs, as far as they have influenced public affairs, has been hostile to our national unity and peace. Our future is to be secured by genuine concessions, for ours was a war of mistakes, not of designs.

History teaches us that wars are more or less the subjects of misconception and misapprehension. It is rare, indeed, if ever, when all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other. In our case, and I take leave to speak for both sides, we have much to deplore—both to make us ashamed. Assuredly the world has never seen terms so liberal extended to soldiers beaten in civil broil, or known such assistance from sanguinary revenges during the progress of the strife. It is necessary to remind no one of the conduct of Grant and Sherman in the moment of their triumphs. The conflicts of this present hour cannot shut out from the hearts of grateful men the spectacle of that dismal day, when, rising above the passions of victory and the ruins of conquest, the chiefs of the armies of the North remembered not merely that they were soldiers and men of honor, but that they were Americans. It was our life who paid the honors of war to your Kearney. When the body of Morgan was borne to its last resting place soldiers of the Union, assembled by chance on the public square in Nashville, stood, soldier-like, uncovered as their fallen adversary passed. When McPherson fell a thrill of sorrow went along the whole Confederate line. I believe to-day that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is lamented in the South hardly less than in the North.

That which is wanting in us is less of self-love and more of love for our country; a deeper, sincerer devotion to the principles of civil liberty which are bound up in the system under which we live; a self-sacrificing spirit where the honor of the nation is at stake. To sectionalism and parryism we owe our undoing. We shall owe our restoration to Nationalism, and to Nationalism alone. The man who was a Confederate, and is a Nationalist, must feel as if he were treading the floor of Faneuil Hall that he is at home. In every part of the South the starry ensign of the Republic must be not only a symbol of protection, but the source and resource of popular enthusiasm. Above all, the cabin of the poor man, whatever his color, race or opinions, must be a free man's castle. In the North, constitutional traditions must revive; in the South, the old inspirations of the Union.

The South, more especially the young manhood of the South, yearns for national fellowship. It stretches out its arms to the North Government beseechingly; it entreates the North not to build upon a national spirit which shall in word or thought prohibit it or those who are to come after it. The present generation of Southern men is in no wise representative of the acts of the last. It has no antecedents except those which illustrated its sincerity and its valor on the battle field, its fidelity to its beliefs, its fidelity to its leaders, its fidelity to itself. These are but so many hostages to the nation at large. Instead of stigmatizing it, the victor in the fight should throw over the South the flag of the republic, should place in front of it the emblematic eagles